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60–75 μ long and 4–4½ μ thick at the sub-bulbous base, subhyaline and subacute above, dark brown below, continuous (or faintly septate?). Conidia subfalcate-fusoid, hyaline, 2–4 nucleate, 14–20 by 2½–3 μ , ends subacute, basidia short.

NEW SPECIES OF LOUISIANA FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND A. B. LANGLOIS.

OIDIUM OBDUCTUM, *n. s.* On living leaves of young *Quercus (falcata?)*. St. Martinsville, La., May, 1889. Langlois, 1708. Hypophyllous. Sterile hyphæ, slender (3–4 μ thick), sparingly septate, branched, loosely interwoven and with the large (35–50 by 18–22 μ) barrel-shaped conidia forming a thin continuous or partially interrupted cinereous white layer over the greater part or often over the entire surface of the leaf. The concatenate conidia are formed by the constriction of the fertile hyphæ, rather abruptly contracted at each end and truncate.

OVULARIA MACLURÆ, *n. s.* On living leaves of *Maclura aurantiaca*. St. Martinsville. Hypophyllous on rusty brown round spots, 3–5 millimeters in diameter. Prostrate hyphæ branching, erect (fertile); hyphæ simple or sparingly branched above, slender, 15–22 by 2½–3 μ , continuous, hyaline. Conidia subcatenulate, oval, hyaline, continuous, 6–9 by 2½–3 μ .

DACTYLARIA MUCRONULATA, *n. s.* On decorticated and decaying wood of *Carya*. St. Martinsville, La., May, 1888. Langlois, No. 1220. Prostrate sterile hyphæ obsolete or wanting, fertile hyphæ erect, 35–40 by 3½ μ , continuous or with 1–2 faint septa and brown below, more or less angularly bent, and subhyaline above with terminal and lateral mucronulate teeth bearing the oblong 2-nucleate, hyaline, 8–10 by 2½–3 μ , conidia. The fertile hyphæ appear like a dull-purplish, velvet-like pubescence on the surface of the wood. *D. purpurella*, Sacc., has larger conidia and subspathulate-pointed hyphæ.

CONIOSPORIUM MYCOPHILUM, *n. s.* Parasitic on pileus of *Polyporus pergamenus*, (Fr.) and *Lentinus ursinus*, (Fr.). Louisiana, May, 1888. Langlois, 1306. Forms thin olive-black spots, scattered or confluent about 1 millimeter diameter. Conidia elliptical, olive-black, smooth, about 8 by 4 μ .

HORMODENDRUM DIVARICATUM, *n. s.* On rotten wood. St. Martin's County, La., May, 1888. Langlois, No. 1292. Forming loose, scattered tufts, fertile hyphæ, soon opaque, erect or spreading, 80–150 by 4–5 μ ; divaricately branched, the few branches often issuing at right angles, and like the upper portion of the main hyphæ articulated and constricted, separating into subelliptical, or lemon-shaped, opaque conidia, 7–12 by 6–7 μ , the lower ones being the longer, the upper and terminal ones often subglobose.

CERCOSPORA ALTERNANTHERÆ, *n. s.* On leaves of *Alternanthera achyrantha*. St. Martinsville, La. Langlois, No. 1430. Maculicolous. Spots round, 1–2 millimeters in diameter; dirty brown, with a whitish center and shaded brown border; hyphæ, 25–30 by 5μ , continuous, olivaceous, truncate above, arising from a tubercular base about 25μ in diameter; conidia obelavate, hyaline 1–3 septate, 65–80 by 3μ .

CERCOSPORA THALIÆ, *n. s.* N. A. F., 2426. On living and dead leaves of *Thalia dealbata*. St. Martinsville, La., October, 1889. Hyphæ amphigenous, very short, ovate, 6–8 by 5μ , olivaceous, mostly protruding in fascicles of 6–15 from the stomata of the leaf. Conidia cylindrical, olivaceous, 3–8 septate, 50–100 by 6–8 μ . Ends rounded and obtuse. The hyphæ form dense, slaty-black, narrow, elongated patches $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 millimeters wide and 3–5 millimeters long between the veinlets of the leaf in the same manner as in *C. zebrina*, Pass.

MACROSPORIUM CAROTÆ, *n. s.* On living leaves of *Daucus carota*, to which it is very injurious. St. Martinsville, La., June, 1888. Langlois, No. 1327. Turning the leaves yellow, then brown black, and killing them entirely. Sterile hyphæ erect, at first simple, straight, brown, and septate, finally somewhat branched above, and 80–100 μ high by 4–6 μ thick. Conidia clavate, brown, 5–7 septate, with one or two of the upper cells divided longitudinally, 55–70 by 12–14 μ , on long, slender ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 μ thick), permanent pedicels 80–110 μ long.

GRAPHIUM SQUARROSUM, *n. s.* On dead stems of *Sambucus*. St. Martinsville, La., July, 1888. Langlois, 1381. Cinereous gray, stripes $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 millimeter high and about 20 μ thick; erect, straight; composed of closely compacted fibers, with their hyaline free ends densely spiculiferous and spreading on all sides nearly at right angles below and obliquely upwards above, 8–12 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 μ , nearly straight or acutely and sharply bent, with their apices dentate and subobtuse. Conidia borne on the spiculiferous ends of the spreading fibers, ovate-oblong, hyaline, continuous, 5–7 by 2–2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ . Some of the conidia are larger (10–11 μ long) and 2–3 nucleate. It is uncertain whether these belong to the *Graphium* or are accidental.

SPHAERIDIUM LACTEUM, *n. s.* On decaying herbaceous stems. St. Martinsville, La., January, 1888. Milk white, minute ($\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ millimeter in diameter), contracted at base so as to appear briefly substipitate. Sporophore branched in a dendroid manner above, the branches moniliform, constricted, and separating into elliptical hyaline, 5 by 3 μ , conidia.

PHYLLOSTICTA VIRENS, *n. s.* On living leaves of *Quercus virens*. Louisiana, February, 1887. Langlois, No. 1070. Spots amphigenous, 1 centimeter in diameter, pale grayish-brown, subirregular, definitely limited by a slightly darker line. Perithecia partly erumpent, small (75–100 μ). Sporules oblong-elliptical or subovate elliptical or subfusoid, hyaline, 4–7 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ . Differs from the other species on oak leaves in the character of the spots and size of the sporules.

VERMICULARIA DISCOIDEA, *n. s.* On dead culms of *Panicum proliferum*. Pointe a la Hache, La., February, 1887. Langlois, 1041. Perithecia for some time covered by the epidermis, discoid, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 millimeter in diameter, orbicular or subelliptical, rather thickly and evenly covered with straight continuous black bristles 79–80 by 4–5 μ , and sub-bulbous at base. Sporules falcate with attenuated acute ends, 3–4 nucleate, hyaline, 35–40 by 5 μ . This seems to be quite distinct from any described species.

HAPLOSPORELLA TINGENS, *n. s.* On dead culms of *Andropogon muricatus*. St. Martinsville, La., March, 1889. Langlois, 1783. Perithecia subcespitose, 2–3 together or densely crowded, often seriatly erumpent, becoming nearly superficial, conical, about one-third millimeter in diameter and one-half millimeter high. Sporules oblong-elliptical, 18–20 by 9–11 μ . The culm is tinged slaty-black within.

DIPLODIA BAMBUSÆ, *n. s.* On dead stems of *Bambusa*. Mostly near the nodes. Perithecia hemispheric one-third to one-half millimeter in diameter, papillate. Sporules elliptical, brown, 1-septate and slightly constricted, 15–20 by 8–10 μ .

DIPLODIA CUCURBITACEÆ, *n. s.* On dead pumpkin-vines. Pointe a la Hache, La., March, 1887. Langlois, No. 1049. Perithecia innate-erumpent scattered, their apices projecting and covered with the blackened epidermis. Sporules elliptical, brown, 1 septate, 20–25 by 10–12 μ .

BOTRYODIPLODIA VARIANS, *n. s.* On dead limbs of *Lagerstræmia*. St. Martinsville, La., January, 1889. Langlois, 1784. Perithecia erumpent superficial, solitary, oftener connate in clusters of 2–4 or more, conical, rough except the obtusely conic ostioium, about one-half millimeter in diameter and a little more than that in height. Sporules elliptical, brown mostly continuous, some of them 1-septate, not constricted, 15–22 by 8–11 μ . This may be the *Diplodia lagerstræmiæ*, Speg., but that is said to have “sublenticular” perithecia only 200–250 μ in diameter.

HENDERSONIA TINI, *n. s.* On dead spots in living leaves of *Viburnum tinus*. Lafayette, La., December, 1887. Spots large (2–3 centimeters), cinereous with a purplish-red border. Perithecia amphigenous, punctiform, innate-erumpent. Sporules fusoid, nucleolate, nearly straight, pale straw-yellow, 22–27 by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ . Approaches *Septoria*. Probably the stylosporous stage of *Leptosphaeria tini*, E. & E.

PROSTHEMIELLA HYSTERIOIDES, *n. s.* On decorticated wood of *Salix nigra*. Near New Orleans, La., September, 1886. Langlois, 1792. Acervuli scattered, minute, punctiform or hysteriiform, covered above by a spurious perithecium, tinging the wood of a reddish color. Conidia in threes, cylindrical, hyaline, nucleate and imperfectly 5–6-septate, 30–35 by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ , arising from short cylindrical basidia.